

marine plants, and such as are peculiar to coasts and seaboards. In Avondale, however, near Drumclog, a flowering plant is to be found- the Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*)- which usually prefers a coast habitat...but it is not uncommon in upland districts by mountain streams...and this Avondale station affords a good instance of its occurrence in such situations". In 1859 J. H. Balfour found it on rock on banks of the River Cart somewhere between Cathcart and Busby (which may have been VC 77, depending on which bank). The burns near Drumclog have been searched recently without success.

In 2009 a large and a moderate clump was noted at the south-east side of the A73 north of Robertson (JRH; NS 948288) and in 2011 single plants were seen on the eastern verge of the A70, south-east of Tarbrax (JRH; NT 039546) and on the north side of the same road east of Glenbuck Loch (NS 763233) (Fig. 6)

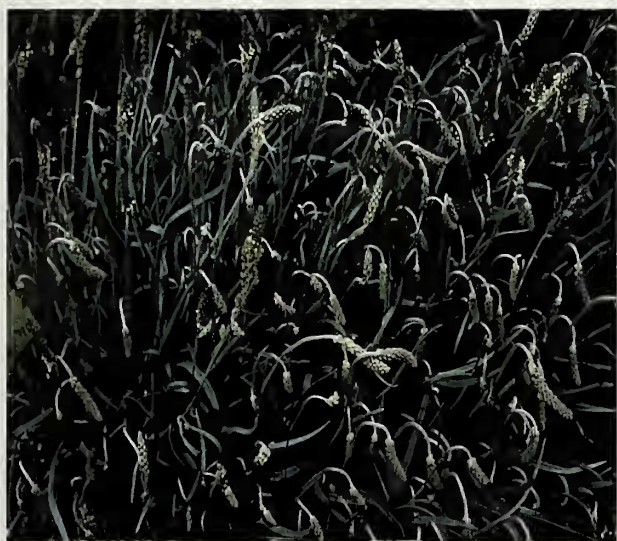


Fig. 6. Sea plantain from the side of the A73 near Robertson.

#### ***Plantago media* (hoary plantain)**

Native in neutral to basic grassland and locally common in Britain north to central Scotland. The occurrence of the plant in Lanarkshire was noted by Hopkirk in 1813 without a specific locality. Hennessy (1865) listed Dennistoun but considered that it was found only as an introduction with grass seed, not retaining its place so as to become permanent in pastures. Patton collected it in the Bothwell Castle area in 1913 (GL).

We recorded it in 1993 from alkaline grassland by a steel foundry at New Stevenston (NS 761598) and it was seen in what was described as a herb-rich paddock/recreation area at Greenhills, East Kilbride (JRH; NS 5870) in 2002.

Despite being a rather drab genus, occurrences, physical variations and variants of *Plantago* spp. are of interest.

#### REFERENCES

- Balfour, J.H. (1844). Notice of excursions made from Glasgow with botanical pupils during the Summer Session of 1843. *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow* 1, 263-8.
- Cragg-Barber, M. (2005). *Plantago lanceolata*. *That Plant's Odd* 36, 1.
- Gerard, J. (1633). *The Generall Historie of Plantes*. Editor Johnson, T.
- Grierson, R. (1931). Clyde Casuals. *Glasgow Naturalist* 9, 5-51.
- Hennessy, R. (1865). *The Clydesdale Flora; a Description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Clyde District*. David Robertson, Glasgow.
- Hopkirk, T. (1813). *Flora Glottiana. A Catalogue of the Indigenous Plants on the Banks of the River Clyde, and in the Neighbourhood of the City of Glasgow*. John Smith & Son, Glasgow.
- Patrick, W. (1831). *A Popular Description of the Indigenous Plants of Lanarkshire, with an Introduction to Botany and a Glossary of Botanical Terms*. D. Lizars, Edinburgh.
- Turner, R (1880). Notes on the Botany of Avondale. In *Sketches of Strathaven and Avondale*. Gebbie, M., published privately.
- Ure, D. (1793). *The History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride*. David Niven, Glasgow.

---

### **First record of the scalloped ribbonfish *Zu cristatus* (Bonelli, 1819) (Lampriformes: Trachipteridae) from N.W. European waters**

D.T.G. Quigley<sup>1</sup> and G. Henderson<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sea Fisheries Protection Authority, Auction Hall, West Pier, Howth, Co. Dublin, Ireland  
E-mail: declan.quigley@sfpai.ie

<sup>2</sup>Fisheries Research Services, Marine Laboratory, PO Box 101, 375 Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen, AB11 9DB, Scotland

E-mail: G.I.Henderson@marlab.ac.uk

---

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of September 2001, the MFV Audacious II (BF83) captured a single specimen of the scalloped ribbonfish *Zu cristatus* (Bonelli), east of the Rockall Bank (56°20'N, 14°00'W), while trawling at a depth of 380 metres. This specimen was identified from a photograph supplied by the skipper of the vessel (Fig. 1). Although most of the tail section was missing due to net damage, based on the photograph and the known dimensions of the tray on which the specimen was laid out (500 x 250

mm), the estimated length from the tip of the snout to the vent (SV) was c. 550 mm. The following diagnostic features were visible in the photograph: ventral profile scalloped and sharply constricted behind the vent; mouth small and terminal; no anal fin; paired pectoral and pelvic fins present (Palmer, 1986).

Although the scalloped ribbonfish is rarely recorded, particularly in commercial trawls, it is generally considered to be mesopelagic (0 – 800 m) with a circumglobal distribution in tropical and temperate waters, including: Madeira, Azores and Mediterranean Sea (N.E. Atlantic); Gulf of Mexico, Cuba, Florida, Bermuda and Canada (N.W. Atlantic); South Africa (S.E. Atlantic); Kenya (Indian Ocean); Japan, Philippines and New Zealand (Indo-Pacific); California, Peru and Galapagos Islands (E. Pacific) (Palmer, 1961; Heemstra & Kannemeyer, 1984; Robins *et al.*, 1986; Bianco *et al.*, 2006; [www.fishbase.org](http://www.fishbase.org)). Despite being previously recorded on several occasions in the N.W. Atlantic from the Gulf of Mexico northwards to Sable Island, Canada (44° N, 63° W), it has rarely been recorded from the N.E. Atlantic and only as far north as the Azores (38.98° N, 31.37° W) ([www.fishbase.org](http://www.fishbase.org)).

In the Mediterranean Sea adult and juvenile specimens (< 1219 mm total length  $L_T$ ), as well as larvae and ova, have previously been recorded, albeit sporadically. Large specimens (> 800 mm  $L_T$ ) have been caught mainly during summer months at depths ranging from 150 to 800 m, while juveniles have occasionally been observed free swimming in shallow coastal waters. The species is thought to spawn between May and August in the Strait of Messina (Bianco *et al.*, 2006; Psomadakis *et al.*, 2007; Bradai & El Ouaer, 2012).



**Fig. 1.** Scalloped ribbonfish *Zu cristatus* captured east of the Rockall Bank on 8 September 2001.

The specimen described here represents the first record of the scalloped ribbonfish from N.W. European waters, and extends the species range by c. 2311 km in the N.E. Atlantic. Although possible that this specimen was carried across from the N.W. Atlantic *via* the North Atlantic Drift, it is also possible the species may occur more widely in the N.E. Atlantic yet remains undetected. Tortonese (1958) suggested that the species was rarely

captured because mesopelagic habitats are poorly sampled.

## REFERENCES

- Bianco, P.G., Zupo, V. & Ketmaier, V. (2006). Occurrence of the scalloped ribbonfish *Zu cristatus* (Lampridiformes) in coastal waters of the central Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy. *Journal of Fish Biology* 68 (Supplement A), 150-155.
- Bradai, M.N. & El Ouaer, A. (2012). New record of the scalloped ribbon fish, *Zu cristatus* (Osteichthyes: Trachipteridae) in Tunisian waters (central Mediterranean). *Marine Biodiversity Records* 5, 1-3.
- Heemstra, P.C. & Kannemeyer, S.X. (1984). The Families Trachipteridae and Radiicephalidae (Pisces: Lampriformes) and a new species of *Zu* from South Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* 94, 13-39.
- Palmer, G. (1961). The Dealfishes (Trachipteridae) of the Mediterranean and North-East Atlantic. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology* 7, 337-351.
- Palmer, G. (1986). Trachipteridae. In: *Fishes of the North-eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean 2* (eds. Whitehead, P.J.P., Bauchot, M.L., Hureau, J.-C., Nielsen, J. & Tortonese, E.), pp. 729-732. UNESCO, Paris.
- Psomadakis, P.N., Bottaro, M. & Vacchi, M. (2007). On two large specimens of *Zu cristatus* (Trachipteridae) from the Gulf of Genoa (NW Mediterranean). *Cybium* 31, 480-482.
- Robins, C.R., Ray, G.C., Douglass, J & Freund, R. (1986). *A Field Guide to Atlantic Coast Fishes – North America*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston & New York.
- Tortonese, E. (1958). Cattura di *Trachipterus cristatus* Bonelli. Note sui Trachipteridae del Mar Ligure. *Doriana* 2, 1-5.

## ELECTRONIC REFERENCES

- FishBase v.04/2013. Available at [www.fishbase.org](http://www.fishbase.org) (accessed April 2013).

---

## Insect and spider records from Islay in 2011 (Arachnida, Coleoptera, Hemiptera and Hymenoptera)

Brian Nelson

37 Derrycarne Road, Portadown, Co. Armagh, BT62 1PT, N. Ireland

E-mail: [brian@entomology.org.uk](mailto:brian@entomology.org.uk)

---